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RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
TOGETHER WITH
THE ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1962

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ANNUAL REPORT.

Council Offices,

Bagshot,

Surrey.

September, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the Bagshot Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present the Annual Report on the state of the health of the district for the year 1962.

In the vital statistics there is perhaps little call for comment except to note the continuing natural increase of the population and the absence of any maternal deaths. The number of notified cases of infectious disease remains very low but there was a considerable amount of German Measles which does not require notification.

The increased availability of the Sabin poliomyelitis vaccine for oral use has been helpful in sustaining the degree of protection we can now offer to the public against this disease and it is estimated that approximately 85.7% of children up to 20 years of age and 63.5% of those between the ages of 20 and 30 years are adequately safeguarded. To achieve and maintain this level of immunity deserves very sincere recognition of the helpful and continuing efforts by all those concerned with the scheme and of the public who now regard the procedures as essential if this preventable disease is to be kept in abeyance. At the beginning of the year there was a continuing demand for vaccination against smallpox owing to the appearance of the disease in parts of the country. At the moment it is against smallpox that the district's immunity level is at its lowest and the need for vaccination at about one year of age and again at the commencement of school life should become a routine habit for parents to adopt rather than the sudden demand for protection which manifested itself in January in common with most areas in the County.

I am indebted to the Managers of our two water undertakings for their analyses which appear later in the report and show a consistent standard of purity which one expects from the modern methods of sedimentation, filtration and chlorination.

In conclusion may I thank the Council, the Clerk and Chief Officers for their help and consideration on all health problems and the general practitioners for their co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. McPHERSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

FOR THE AREA.

Members of the Public Health Committee for the year 1962.

Chairman: Councillor Mr. D. K. Collins.

Vice Chairman: Councillor Miss M. C. Wardle.
Councillor Mr. C. E. Beasley.
Councillor Mr. A. H. K. Cobb.
Councillor Mr. A. F. Coxon.
Ccuncillor Mr. A. D. Finney.
Councillor Mr. A. P. Hurt.
Councillor Mr. A. G. Martin.
Councillor Mr. W. J. Morris.
Councillor Mr. Wm. Thomson.

Public Health Officers of the Authority:

C. A. McPherson, M.B., C.hB, L.D.S., D.P.D., D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health Acts in a similar capacity for the Urban Districts of Frimley & Camberley and Egham.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

P. S. Forbes, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I,

Mr. Forbes holds the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health, the Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods and the Diploma in General Hygiene, Advanced (Honours) of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

D. R. Head, M.A.P.H.I.,

Mr. Head holds the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health and the Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

Clerical Staff:

Mrs. M. E. Callnan.

From April 1962, Mrs. Callnan assumed responsibility for (a) Clerical duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District and (b) certain clerical and statistical duties carried out on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health for Surrey County Council. These duties being in addition, of course, to the routine secretarial and clerical work of the Public Health Inspector.

Rodent Officer:

Mr. G. Yule.

Address of the Medical Officer of Health:

15, The Grove, Horsell, Woking. Telephone: Woking 3510.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	16,083
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	16,610
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	5,069
Rateable Value 1st. April, 1962	£243,459
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£980

Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants.

The District which comprises three Parishes, Bisley, Chobham and Windlesham is chiefly residential in character. There are several small factories in the area. A large proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture, dairy-farming and nursery gardening.

Committees concerned with matters of Public Health.

Public Health Committee.
Housing Committee.
Drainage sub-Committee.

Vital Statistics.

	1961	1962
Number of Births	272	274
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population	16.79	16.49
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's comparability factor) ..	17.13	16.81
Number of Still Births	8	3
Still Birth-Rate per 1,000 total births	28.57	10.94
Number of Deaths	183	145
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	11.29	8.73
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's comparability factor) ..	10.83	8.55
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths ..	89	129
Number of deaths of infants (under the age of one year) ..	7	6
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	25.73	21.89
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of Childbirth ..	Nil	Nil

Vital Statistics.

	1961	1962
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population	0.86	0.54
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population ..	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population ..	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	1.85	1.74
Death-Rate from Lung Cancer per 1,000 of the population	0.43	0.30
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population ..	4.32	3.31

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Live Births:			
Legitimate	149	110	259
Illegitimate	9	6	15
Total Live and Still Births			277
Infant Mortality-Rate per 1,000 live births			21.89
- do - legitimate births			23.16
- do - illegitimate births			Nil
Neonatal mortality-rate per 1,000 live births (under 4 weeks) ..			10.9
Early neonatal mortality-rate (total deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)			7.29
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ..			18.24

The following table shows the birth and death rate per 1,000 of the population of the district and England and Wales for 1961 and 1962:-

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	Annual rates per 1,000 of population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-rate		Death-rate					
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Bagshot R.D.	*17.12	*16.81	*10.78	*8.55	25.73	21.89	0.00	0.00
England and Wales	17.4	16.0	12.0	11.9	21.4	20.7	0.33	0.35

* Corrected for age and sex distribution by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	1	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8	6	14
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	6	12	18
Coronary disease, angina	21	14	35
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
Other heart disease	7	11	18
Other circulatory disease	1	4	5
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	5	4	9
Bronchitis	4	3	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	3	10
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
All other accidents	-	2	2
Suicide	1	1	2
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES ..	73	72	145

Infant Mortality.

Four deaths occurred in the first four weeks of life as shown in the following table

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total number under one month.
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	4
Congenital malformation	1	-	-	-	
Pneumonia/Gastroenteritis	-	-	-	1	
Bronchitis/Mongolism	-	-	-	1	

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

The district is fortunate in having a Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, which is used by general practitioners. In addition the Public Health Laboratory at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, can carry out any large scale investigation and also examines the Public Health Department's routine samples of food of all kinds, especially milk, water and ice-cream.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Ambulance Control Station for the North-Western area of the county is located at Guildford Road, Chertsey (Telephone: Ottershaw 543).

In addition, the St. John Ambulance Brigade have one ambulance operating from Guildford Road, Bagshot. This service operates between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Home Nursing and Midwifery.

The Surrey County Council maintains three whole-time trained nurses. Their addresses are as follows:-

Miss Holdsworth	33, Windle Close, Windlesham.	Bagshot 2185.
Miss M. Thompson	Orchard Cottage, Guildford Road, Lightwater.	Bagshot 3387.
Miss D. Arter	Nurse's Cottage, Scotts Grove Road, Chobham.	Chobham 270

Health Visitors.

There are three Health Visitors in the district whose especial duties are concerned with the School Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Services. The scope of their work is gradually increasing to embrace other aspects of the personal health service, especially among problem families, the needs of old people, and the supervision of cases of mental disorder under the Mental Health Act, of 1959.

Home Help Service.

This service is becoming increasingly necessary for the needs of old people. During 1961 the County Council introduced a scheme whereby "neighbourly home helps may be employed to give assistance as required, in selected households whereby help is given according to the varying needs of the circumstances rather than by a more rigid number of hours per week.

The "Neighbourly" Home Help Scheme continued to [illegible] undoubtedly proved to be of much assistance to all concerned and in some measure relieved the demand for the ordinary Home Helps.

In an endeavour to deal more adequately with the problem of sub-standard premises, and where conditions had fallen below the normal standard of hygiene, the County Council introduced a system for making extra payments initially to Home Helps to clear up the premises and an additional plus rate where there was a continuing need to bring the premises up to a reasonable standard.

The Home Help Service operates from 15, The Grove, Horsell, Woking.

Chiropody.

The following facilities are available for elderly persons:

Chapel Hall, Lightwater.	3rd. Friday afternoon in the month	Provided by the Lightwater Darby & Joan Club. Organiser: Mrs. M. Grant, Hazelmere House, Macdonald Road,
The Doctor's Surgery, High Street, West End.	3rd. Tuesday afternoon in the month	Provided by the West End Old Folks Social Committee. Organiser: Mrs. K. Charman, Hale Ford, Halebourne Corner, Chobham.
St. John's Ambulance Station, Guildford Road, Bagshot.	2nd. Tuesday afternoon in the month	Provided by Bagshot Darby and Joan Club. Organiser: Miss M. C. Wardle, Little Yews, Bagshot.

In addition Chiropody treatment can be provided by Chiropodists working under the County Council's direct scheme which is administered by Divisional Offices. Those who may be treated under this scheme are expectant mothers and physically handicapped persons.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Services:

Centre.	Address.	Clinic.	Day.
Bagshot	St. Anne's Parish Hall.	School Medical, Child Welfare and Ante-Natal	1st. 3rd. and 5th. Tuesday p.m.

Chobham	Village Hall	School Medical and Child Welfare	2nd. and 4th. Wednesday p.m.
West End	Women's Institute Street's Heath.	School Medical and Child Welfare	1st. and 3rd. Thursday p.m.
Windlesham	Village Institute	School Medical and Child Welfare	1st. 3rd. and 5th. Monday p.m.
Lightwater	All Saints Church Hall	School Medical and Child Welfare	2nd. and 4th. Tuesday, p.m.

Ottershaw Hospital.

The following table shows the number of cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital during the year:

Gastro-enteritis	-	4 cases.
Influenza	-	1 case.
Pneumonia	-	1 case.
Meningo Encephalitis	-	1 case.
Shigella Sonne Dysentery	-	1 case.

Tuberculosis Chest Clinics.

The Bagshot Rural District is served by the central chest clinic at St. Peter's Hospital, where the Chest Physician attends for consultation as follows:-

Mondays - 2 - 4 p.m.
Tuesdays - 9.30 - 12 noon.

and at

Woking Victoria Hospital - 2nd. Monday in the month at 5.30 p.m.

Venereal Disease.

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this a

GUILDFORD: Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males - Tuesdays and Fridays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.
Females - Mondays 3.0 to 7.0 p.m.
Thursdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

KINGSTON: Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.

Females - Thursday 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

WOKING: Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males - Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Family Planning Association.

Advice may be obtained from the Association at 2a Guildford Road, Woking, between 2.30 and 3.30 p.m. each Wednesday, and also the last two Tuesday evenings of each month from 7 to 8.30 p.m.

Hospitals:

The Woking and Chertsey Group Hospital Management Committee took over control of the following hospitals serving the district in July, 1948.

	Bed Complement.
General Hospitals:	
St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey	338
Woking Victoria Hospital	60
Maternity Hospitals:	
Maternity Home, Windlesham	18
Maternity Hospital, Woking	62
Infectious Diseases.	
Ottershaw Isolation Hospital	22
Chronic Sick:	
Ottershaw Hospital	40
Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green	14

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47.
National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

No action was required to be taken under the above Acts during the year by the Medical Officer of Health and the District Council.

Mortuaries.

A mortuary is provided at the Lightwater Cemetery and is available for the Windlesham and Bagshot area. The parishes of Chobham and Bisley have access to the mortuary at Woking.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

One case only was notified in a child of 4 years. Penicillin given by injection or by mouth continues to be most effective for treatment.

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

The figures previously given representing the immunity index are to be supplied in due course by the Registrar General. It would appear, however, that the following is the approximate position at the end of the year:

Disease.	Age Group.	Percentage of population protected.
Smallpox	Under 1 year	45 per cent.
Whooping Cough	Under 1 year	10 per cent.

Details of the number of children immunised during the year are as follows:-

Primary injections against Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus	-	235.
Reinforcing injections - do -	-	58
Reinforcing injections against Diphtheria only	-	30
Primary injections against Whooping Cough	-	28

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Mention was made in my previous report as to the need for as high a percentage as possible of vaccinations in infancy, and this became apparent once again at the beginning of the year when cases of Smallpox occurred throughout the Country as a result of contact with persons suffering from this disease. There was a loud clamour from the general public to be vaccinated and it was not possible to meet this unprecedented demand owing to the shortage of supplies of vaccine Lymph throughout the Country, but we were able to continue the offer of vaccination to children under school leaving age.

Notifications have been received of the following vaccinations carried out:

Primary vaccination	...	351
Re-vaccination	...	136

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

During the year the Ministry of Health introduced the use of a Trivalent Oral Vaccine for general use to persons within the priority categories. This vaccine can be used as substitution for or in addition to previous Salk injections, as well as being used for primary courses of vaccination, three doses constituting a primary course. By the end of the year the demand for Oral vaccine almost entirely superseded the demand for the Salk type of vaccine.

During the year appointments were offered to all school children between the ages of five and twelve years who were due for a fourth dose of vaccine. With more plentiful supplies of vaccine nine open sessions were held at the Village Hall, Chobham and the Bagshot Civil Defence Centre.

	Born between 1943 & 30.6.62	Born between 1933 & 1942	Born between 1900 & 1932 and others in Priority Groups.
Vaccinated with 2 Salk or 3 Oral	2,728	1,359	1,032
Estimated Number in Group	3,180	2,080	-
This represents protection rate of approximately	85.7%	65.3%	-
Number given 3rd. Booster	2,019	665	791
Number given 4th. Booster	1,155	-	-

Measles.

One case was notified during the year. Complications of this disease are now very rarely seen owing to the value of sulphonamides and antibiotics in treatment. It is fortunately possible to obtain gamma-globulin to modify or prevent this infection in very young children and important that the majority of these children have a chest X-ray after infection. This procedure is invariably carried out as a routine if they are admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

With the increasing use of Triple Antigen, children under 5 years of age are invariably given protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

No cases of whooping cough were notified during the year.

Dysentery.

One case of the Sonne type was notified.

Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning were notified.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	Total cases notified.
Smallpox	-
Scarlet Fever	1
Diphtheria	-
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever) ..	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-

Pneumonia	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	–
Erysipelas	3
Malaria	–
Acute Encephalitis	–
Measles	1
Whooping Cough	–
Meningococcal Infection	–
Dysentery	1
Poliomyelitis - paralytic	–
Poliomyelitis - non-paralytic	–
Food Poisoning	–

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis) according to Age Groups.

	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 - 15 years	15 - 25 years	25 - 35 years	35 - 45 years	45 - 65 years	65 years and upwards.	Unspecified.	TOTAL.
Smallpox	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scarlet Fever	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Diphtheria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid Fever)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerperal Pyrexia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pneumonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Erysipelas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3
Measles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Whooping Cough	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dysentery	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Poliomyelitis paralytic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Poliomyelitis non-paralytic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meningococcal Infection	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Encephalitis Lethargica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Food Poisoning	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infective Encephalitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases occurring in Council Schools.

Date.	Chickenpox	German Measles	Mumps.
January	2	13	-
February	-	22	18
March	3	11	13
April	-	-	-
May	-	12	-
June	6	8	-
July	-	12	1
August	-	-	-
September	-	-	-
October	-	-	-
November	-	-	-
December	1	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years upwards	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cases added to the register during the year:

New cases	3
Transfer into district	3
Cases removed from register during year	29

Total on register at end of year:

Pulmonary	-	Males	48
		Females	43
Non-Pulmonary	-	Males	7
		Females	6

The Chest Physician is in attendance at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey. New cases are examined there and if confirmed as tuberculous the homes concerned are visited and contacts of the patient are invited to attend for further examination. Clinical and X-ray examinations of these contacts are carried out and arrangements are made for tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination, if found necessary.

B. C. G. Vaccination.

During the year the B.C.G. vaccination scheme was pursued in the County maintained and Independent Schools and some 250 children were involved. About 78 per cent of parents agreed and after the preliminary Mantoux skin testing was completed it was found that 91 per cent of children were Mantoux negative and therefore in need of vaccination. 152 Vaccinations consequently were given to children during their thirteenth year of age.

SCHOOLS.

There are in the district eight Primary, two Secondary Modern and four Independent Schools. It is customary for Head Teachers of County Schools to notify the Medical Officer of Health of absences from schools in the case of suspected infectious disease.

MILK SUPPLY.

Since 1954 all milk sold in the district is required to be heat treated in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, or, if raw, to be derived from attested herds, and sold as Tuberculin Tested to which the Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations apply. Milk now retailed in the district can be considered safe, provided adequate pasteurisation is carried out. It is, therefore, considered necessary to continue testing milk for adequate pasteurisation and as an additional safeguard to test unpasteurised milk for presence of tuberculosis.

The following are the number of milk vendors on the Registers:-

Cowkeepers who are retail traders	3
Retail purveyors whose premises are within the area ..	7
Retail purveyors whose premises are outside the area ..	3
Dealers who have been granted Licences to sell designated milk	8

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.
Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, [illegible].

During the year 125 samples of milk, including milk products, were submitted for bacteriological tests. All samples with the exception of 3 were satisfactory.

Details of the tests are as follows:-

Designation of Milk	No. of samples taken	Phosphatase Test	Methylene Blue Test	Turbidity Test	Failed Methylene Blue Test
Pasteurised	32	32	32	-	-
T.T. Pasteurised	63	63	63	-	-
T. T.	17	-	14	-	3 **
Sterilised	12	-	-	12	
Yoghurt	1	1	1		

The phosphatase test gives an indication of effective pasteurisation, and the methylene blue test determines keeping quality and cleanliness. The turbidity test checks the effeciency of sterilisation.

** The three samples which failed the methylene blue test were of farm bottled milk produced outside the district. Reports were sent to the appropriate authority and in each case follow-up samples passed the test.

Ice-Cream.

There is one manufacturer in the district. Equipment and plant are in accordance with the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations and are maintained to the satisfaction of the Local Authority. With this exception, all the ice-cream sold in the Rural District is manufactured outside the district by firms of national repute.

Sixty samples were taken for examination and were graded as follows:-

Grade I	...	54	
Grade II	...	3	
Grade III	...	2)	Follow up samples of these ice-creams
Grade IV	...	1)	showed satisfactory results.

SWIMMING POOL.

There is one private swimming pool in the area to which the public are admitted during the summer months. This is an outdoor swimming pool of 95,000 gallons capacity. The method of continuous rapid filtration combined with continuous sterilisation and aeration is employed. This is capable of keeping the water clear and sparkling in appearance and of high bacterial purity.

Six samples were taken during the summer months while the pool was in use and all were of the required bacteriological standard, that is, absence of B. Coli in 100 ml. A comparator test is carried out frequently from the supply fountain. The reading generally is between 0.25 and 0.5 parts per million of free chlorine.

WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Water Supply.

The parish of Bisley is supplied by the Woking Water Company and the parishes of Chobham and Windlesham by the South West Suburban Water Company.

Twenty-six samples of water were taken from these two supplies during the year all of which were satisfactory by bacteriological standards which show in almost all the samples an absence of B. Coli per 100 ml. of water.

The South West Suburban Water Company extended the number of main services as follows:

	Main Extensions.	
Windlesham	3" 76 yds.	4" 74 yds.
Chobham		4" 1415 yds.

The Woking and District Water Company extended the number of main services as follows:-

Bisley	4" 597 yds.

It is of interest to note that the fluorine content of the water of the Woking Water Company is 0.18 parts per million and the flourine content of the water of the South West Suburban Water Company is 0.15 parts per million.

The following reports are included showing a typical chemical and bacteriological analysis:-

SOUTH WEST SUBURBAN WATER COMPANY - ANALYSIS.

Appearance:	Very faint opalescence with a very slight deposit.	Turbidity:	2
	Microscopical examination:	Traces of mineral and organic debris and few diatoms.	

Colour:	6	Odour:	Faint "chlorinous"
pH:	7.5	Free Carbon Dioxide:	11
Electric Conductivity:	570	Total Solids:	395
Chlorine present as Chloride:	27	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate:	195
Hardness: Total:	275	Carbonate:	195
		Non-Carbonate:	80
Nitrate Nitrogen:	4.6	Nitrite Nitrogen:	Absent.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen:	0.000	Oxygen Absorbed:	0.90
Albuminoid Nitrogen:	0.063	Residual Chlorine:	0.04
Metals: Aluminium:	0.13	Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead:	Absent.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

Number of Colonies Developing on Agar	1 day at 37°C. 4 per ml.	2 days at 37°C. 4 per ml.	3 days at 20°C. 5 per ml.
	Present in	Absent from	Probable number
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type 1)	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	100 ml.	10 ml.	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals apart from a very minute trace of aluminium. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. Its organic quality and bacterial purity are of a high standard.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

WOKING AND DISTRICT WATER COMPANY.

Appearance:	Bright and clear.	Turbidity:	Nil
Colour:	5	Odour:	Nil.
pH:	7.3	Free Carbon Dioxide:	21
Electric Conductivity:	720	Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	530
Chlorine present as Chloride:	35	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate:	220
Hardness: Total:	350	Carbonate:	Nil.
		Non-carbonate:	130
Nitrate Nitrogen:	0.7	Nitrite Nitrogen:	Absent

Ammoniacal Nitrogen:	0.000	Oxygen Absorbed:	0.55
Albuminoid Nitrogen:	0.040	Residual Chlorine:	0.03

Metals: Iron 0.03, Zinc Copper and Lead: Absent.
Manganese: 0.04

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS: Number of colonies developing on Agar	1 day at 37°C ....per ml.	2 days at 37°C ....per ml.	3 days at 20 - 22°C. ....per ml.
	Present in	absent from	probable number
Presumptive Coliform reaction	0.00 ml.	0.00 ml.	0.00 per 100 ml.
Bact. Coli (Type 1)	0.00 ml.	0.00 ml.	0.00 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction	0.00 ml.	0.00 ml.	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from negligible traces of iron and manganese. The water is very hard in character but not excessively so and it contains no excess of mineral constituents. It is practically free from colour and of very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

Properties at the end of 1961 not on mains supply	...	17
Further properties located in 1962	...	2
Properties in 1962 connected to mains supply	...	2
Properties at the end of 1962 not on mains supply	...	17

These 17 can be analysed as follows:-

Sub-standard houses	...	2
House isolated from a water main	...	4
Houses sub-standard and isolated from main		5
Empty and isolated houses	...	1
Empty and sub-standard houses	...	1
Houses where connection practicable but owner occupier opposed to connection	...	2
Houses where connection practicable but where there are financial or private objections	...	2
		17

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Lightwater.

The improvements and extensions at the Lightwater Sewage Disposal Works were finalised in 1962, and good progress made on the work of connecting properties to the new sewers in Ambleside and Macdonald Road. At the end of 1962 only 17 properties on these roads remain to be connected.

FUTURE EXTENSIONS.

No extensions were made to the system of sewers during 1962 but plans are well advanced for the sewering of Brentmoor Road, Birch Lane, the Donkey Town area, Penns Lane and part of Lucas Green Road in the Parish of Chobham, and it is anticipated contracts will be let during 1963.

Other extensions in order of priority are the sewering of Onslow Road, Heather Drive, and Chobham Road, Sunningdale, to be followed by the sewering of Scotts Grove Road, Grosvenor Road and Scotts Grove Close, and lastly an extension of the Chobham system of sewers to serve the west and northern end of Barrow Hill.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Sections 1, 26 and 32 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 were administered by the Surrey County Council. The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Bagshot Rural District during 1962.

Articles.	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
FOOD.						
Beer	3	-	3			
Biscuits	1	-	1			
Confectionery, chocolate	1	-	1			
Confectionery, sugar	-	1	1			
Gin	2	-	2			
Marzipan	1	-	1			
Milk	36	1	37	1	-	1
TOTAL:	44	2	46	1	-	1

Public Health Department,

Council Offices,

Bagshot, Surrey.

September, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the Bagshot Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year 1962.

I am happy to say that the Public Health Office has had no staffing problems during the year.

Unfortunately, as was the case last year, the public cleansing side of the staff situation has not been so good and as a result the year's record was not up to the standard set in 1961. Each round continues to grow by the addition of new houses and the question of additional vehicles or possibly a change to the paper sack system of collection must be considered within the next year or two if the standard of service is to be maintained.

The state of your district as regards food hygiene I am happy to report is generally satisfactory and the Department does, I believe, give valuable advisory assistance to traders whose hygiene problems grow as the volumn of business seems to grow.

With regard to unfit houses, in my letter last year I referred to the need for new legislation and at the end of the year a circular dealing with Improvement Grants indicated that such legislation would be brought in if there was not a general increase in the number of Improvement Grants made and local authorities were encouraged in every way to make grants.

I wish to thank Mr. Head and Mrs. Callnan for their valuable help and co-operation during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. S. FORBES.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Public Health Inspector.

Inspection of:

Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts	...	52
Premises inspected under the Public Health Acts other than above	...	269
Premises visited re infectious diseases	...	20
Food premises and under the Meat Regulations	...	126
Dairies	...	12
Factories, etc.	...	74
Encampments (Tent and Van Dwellers) ...	...	21
Rodent Control	...	98
Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957	...	42
Total Inspections	...	714

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health made by Public Health Inspectors.

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authroities	4	6	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 applies	80	53	1	-
3. Other premises under the Act excluding Outworkers premises	9	4	-	-
TOTAL:	93	63	1	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Reme-died	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H. M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences: (a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework)	1	1	-	1	-
TOTAL	3	3	-	3	-

tmospheric Pollution.

There are no problems in the district brought about by the emission of moke, grit or dust from industrial premises. The few burners in the area are il fired and apart from one laundry premises where steps have been taken to rrest dust, the department has had no case of real concern.

Premises and Occupations controlled by Byelaws.

No offensive trade has been established and there are no underground leeping rooms.

revention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Report for 12 months ended 31st. December, 1962.

	L.A.	Dwelling House	Other.	Total.
umber of properties in district	12	5069	668	5749
umber of properties inspected as result of:				
Notification	-	99	8	107) - 405
Survey under Act	12	263	23	298)
otal inspections carried out including re-inspections	93	758	44	895
umber of properties inspected found to be infested by:				
a) Rats	2	70	4	76) - 86
b) Mice	-	9	1	10)
	2	79	5	86
otal treatments carried out including retreatments	7	149	6	162
umber of block control schemes carried out	-	30	-	30

During the year 405 premises were inspected for rats or mice and 86 infestations ere located. These were treated by the Rodent Officer. A charge was made at usiness premises. Private houses are treated without charge except where there evidence of neglect which has encouraged or aggravated the infestation. There re seven charges made during the year, including business premises. The charge based on a figure of 10/- per hour for labour, transport and materials, plus 15% administration charge.

During the year pest control activities have included advice and assistance in dealing with the common insect pests, viz. wasps, carpet beetles, biscuit weevil, various small moths and flies. Two cases of bed bugs were detected and treatment and advice given.

THE CLEANSING SERVICE.

Refuse Collection.

Premises in the district can be classified approximately as follows:-

Dwelling houses	...	5069
Shops	...	191
Warehouses, factories, etc.		83
Licenced premises	...	26
Miscellaneous	...	312

During the year there was no change in the number of vehicles used on the service and collections were mad with three S & D 15/18 cu. yd. fore and aft tipper vehicles, assisted by additional collections with the Dennis side loader. The district is divided into three main collection rounds comprising (a) Bagshot, part of Windlesham and Sunningdale (b) Lightwater, Bisley, and parts of West End, Sunningdale and Windlesham, (c) Chobham, part of Windlesham and part of West End. A small separate round comprising Valley End, part of Burrow Hill and Brick Hill is dealt with independently each Tuesday.

Indications are that collection frequency was less satisfactory last year than in 1961. This assumption is based on the reduced incentive bonus earnings during the year, which means in turn that fewer weekly collections were carried ou

During the year the three S & D diesel vehicles and the one Dennis petrol side loader travelled 29,366 miles. The average fuel consumption (diesel) was 12.03 m.p.g. (10.49 in 1961). The petrol vehicle's figure was 6.31 m.p.g.

Collections of salvage were made at shops, hotels and factories during the year. The quantities of waste paper sold to Mills were:

Cardboard, wastepaper and newspapers:	Income
46 tons sold.	£379. 12. 0.

I am indebted to the depot staff for their work throughout the year and for their efforts to maintain a reasonable refuse collection service. In particular I would wish to thank Mr. Rapley, the Depot Foreman, not only for his work in administration of the service but for the conscientious way in which he has dealt with vehicle maintenance and the carrying out of immediate repairs. His ability to keep vehicles on the road and the little time lost due to mechanical trouble has done much to maintain the standard of efficiency of the service.

Refuse Disposal

During the year tipping proceeded at Chobham and at the end of 1962 there appeared to be tipping space for a further month or two. Fortunately during the year arrangements were satisfactorily concluded for the purchase of some

ght acres of land at the Chobham Brick and Tile Works. Agreement was reached ring the year for the purchase of a suitable machine capable of excavating, te clearance and top soil removal, so that this new land could be brought into e as soon as it was necessary. During the year tipping on the old site was ried out without excessive nuisance although covering material on many occasions s scarce. We can now look forward to a period during which this will no longer a major problem and I feel confident that a satisfactory and efficient tip can maintained in the future.

Towards the latter part of the year some thought was given to the provision a mess room with suitable facilities and garages on the new site and it is hoped at these will be put in hand as early as possible in 1963.

sspool Emptying.

During the year 2643 emptyings were carried out compared with 2998 in 1961. ptyings in each district were as follows:

Bagshot	...	30	Chobham	...	1095
Lightwater	...	146	West End	...	755
Sunningdale	...	271	Bisley	...	135
Windlesham	...	138	Valley End	...	67
			Camberley	...	6

The two machines travelled 23,505 miles and the fuel consumption was 6.80 m.p.g. etrol) and 10.29 m.p.g. (Diesel). These figures include purping and are therefore t true miles per gallon figures.

The Council still operates four free emptyings per year and the question of litional free services is raised understandably by members and ratepayers from e to time. It will again be necessary to look at this problem bearing in mind e provision of a replacement machine for the old Dennis cesspool emptier, which st be given careful consideration before very long.

Number of cesspools emptied	...	2643
Total vehicle mileage	...	23,505
Approximate number of loads of sewage removed	...	4625
Vehicle miles per load	...	5
Total estimated cost	...	£3589
Approximate cost per load	...	15/6d.

HOUSING.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 76

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 76

(2) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 6

(3) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 19

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without the service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .. 23

Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 1
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein 1
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein 5

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 0

(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 1
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases .. 6

(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding .. .. .. Nil.

Rehousing Programme.

During the year 35 houses were completed and 10 were under construction at the end of the year.

Private Enterprise Building.

In 1962 66 houses were erected and there were 82 under construction at the 31st. December.

Rent Act, 1957.

There were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair during the year. The total number of applications since the Act came into operation is 23.

Moveable Dwellings.

During the year 19 licences were issued under the new Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Unfit Houses.

Since 1954 130 houses have appeared on the schedule of Unfit Properties within the Rural District, and at the end of the year only 22 remained outstanding. This reduction has been gradually brought about by formal and informal procedure under the Housing Act leading to demolition or closure, voluntary demolition and rebuilding, and by voluntary closure with undertakings not to relet, followed at some later date by reconditioning and improving.

The remaining houses are in general, detatched cottages with plenty of air space about them. They lack modern amenities and suffer from dampness due to ageing and defective structure.

Up to the end of 1962 the Council has made 194 Improvement Grants and 21 Standard Grants, and it would appear that these figures indicate that the Improvement Grant Scheme has not made a significant impact upon the unfit or substandard houses in the district.

It is important that the number of improvement grants be kept at a maximum to avoid the danger in a few years time of many houses, which are at the moment borderline cases, becoming unfit within the meaning of the Act. Parliament is aware of this danger, as a circular issued towards the end of the year gave Councils strong encouragement to make as many grants as possible and to attempt to programme a scheme in their districts which will bring as many houses as possible up to standard by means of grant aid.